

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1805.

[No. 1239]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

selected generally from the most entertaining and
instructive writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and a half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author,

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and
who is greatly respected as a clergyman and
justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given
the following opinion of this selection:

"The two volumes of Select Poetry, form a
valuable contribution to the stock of English
literature. I really consider the work as the
best compilation now extant. The selections
and arrangements evince the taste of a correct
and polished mind, the judgment of a sound
and benevolent moralist, and that degree of
critical skill which can only be acquired by ex-
tensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 4.

COTTON & STEWART,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Copies of the Works of Wm.
SMITH, D. D.

Late Provost of the College and Academy of Phi-
ladelphia. — ALSO,

THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a kitchen garden
every month in the year; and copious instructi-
ons for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vine,
yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,
and Hot Houses.

By Gardiner and Hepburn,
Late Gardeners to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mifflin.
Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

WE the executors of Mr. William Triplett,
and administrators of Cape Thomas Trip-
lett, deceased, GIVE NOTICE to all indebted to
the said estates, by bond, note, or open account,
for transactions with them in their life time, and
also to them who became purchasers at the sale
of their estates; to come forward and make pay-
ment by the 15th day of March next; otherwise
their bonds, notes, and accounts, will, immedi-
ately after that day be put in suit without dif-
ermination. It is therefore hoped this notice
will be strictly attended to, as we shall then
proceed to divide the estate of Captain Thomas
Triplett amongst his heirs, to settle with the
court, and close our administration without loss
of time. Such of the legatees of William Trip-
lett, as purchased over their proportion of the es-
tate, will be prepared for settlement at the same
time; we being very anxious to settle and finish
that business also.

Charles Little, & Geo. Triplett,
Executors of WILLIAM TRIPLETT,
and Administrators of THOMAS TRIP-
LETT.

February 20.

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT GRAY, King street.

February 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine
and second Cloths,
Cassimeres, trizes,
Coatings, Bearskins,
Plains, Serges & Flan-
nells,
Mole Skin, Toilett,
Swandown, and Mar-
seils,
Velvet, Constitution,
Hunting, and Genoa,
Cords,
& 1/2 Irish Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long
Lawn,
Estapaloes, Britannias
White, and Brown,
Plattillas,
Crews, Dowlas, Tick-
lenburgs,
Onaburgs and Hes-
sians,
Worsted, Cotton, &
Silk Hosiery,
Roses, and Duffell
Blankets,
Chintz's, Calicoes, &
Colored Gambries,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth

Linen, & Cotton Cam-
bric,
Cambrie, Jaconett, Mull
Mull, & Book Muslin,
do. Tamboured, and
Sprigged,
Lace Cambrics,
Harnished and Fleeced
Shawls,
Camels Hair, do.
India Book Muslin,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Edgings,
Laces, Imperial, and Pic-
Nie Mitts,
Extra Long Silk & Wash
Leather Gloves,
Italian-Paid Silks, Cam-
bray, do.
Marking & Sewing Silks,
Silk Cords, and Tassels,
Orich Feathers,
Artificial Flowers, and
Ribbons,
Tambouring Cotton,
Fringed & Plain, Cotton
Counterpane,
Bastars, Emerties, Gun-
nans, &c.

Also—By wholesale.

2 Cases Chintzes and Calicoes

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13.

As he has in a great measure
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Pekoa, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green Coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperns & Brim-
stone,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixons Mustard,
Leipers and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flint,
Single and double Battle do. in papers
cassifiers,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

SEINE-TWINE,

FOR SALE, by

James Sanderson.

February 26.

For Sale, by the Subscribers,

A few tierces excellent Rice.
Six hhds best retailing Molasses.
Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.
A few hundred bushels of coarse
Salt.

Dec. 17.

J. G. Ladd.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira
Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds, qr. Casks and Bottles
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,

Imperial,
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,

TEAS
of the latest impor-
tation.

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Onaburgs,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,

5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.

Nov. 8.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jameison

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine-flavored Jamaica
Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,
20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
30 Qr. Casks of the best Teas, assorted, from
bohea to Imperial,
30 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,
2 Hhds. Madder,
4 Hhds. Green Coperns,
6 Teirces Koll Brandstone,
2 Hhds. Allum,
1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,
5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lisbon Port,
8 Pipes Particular Sherry,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
20 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Bales Cassia,
500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Rice, do.
200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,
70 Boxes St. Jago, do.
3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Case Pearl Barley,
15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,
15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
40 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,
20 boxes of Mustard,
1 Case Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,
100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,
30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Cassifiers,
20 Boxes Fig Blue,
3 Sermons fine Scent Indigo,
Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,
1 Case of Maccouba, do.
1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jameison.

Nov. 30.
NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3.
A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the
Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the
State of New York, for Sale by the printer here-
of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bithwa Emerry
3 do. Coomoraally Sannaha
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seepore Bataha
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cognary Cofahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cases Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sago
3 chests Hyfon Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhd. Armagnac do.
5 hhd. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.

January 1.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Muscovado fugar in hhds.

Green Coffee in tierces

Antigua & Tobago rum in hhds.

Cogniac Brandy in pipes

AND A FEW

Barrels of Prime BEEF.

Nathaniel Waules, & Co.

Jan. 24.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and farnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boild camblerts
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton slings.

January 7.

FOR SALE,

80 hhds. Patuxent TOBACCO,

FIRST QUALITY,

18 do. George-Town Inspection.

APPLY TO

William Oxley.

February 22.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave

Alexandria, requests those who are indebted to

him to make payment of their accounts by the

1st of next month.

Thos. Semmes.

Feb. 11.

FOR SALE,

On board the Schooner INDUSTRY, Capt. HAM-

MOND, at Harthorne's wharf,

150 Barrels of Suffolk Tar.

Apply to the CAPTAIN on board.

February 28.

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from

this place for some months, I hereby request

all persons who are indebted to the different

Bankrupt Estates, and Agencies under my direc-

tion, to make immediate payment of their re-

spective debts to Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, who

is fully authorized to receive and grant acquit-

tances for the same. All accounts appertaining

to these estates, not discharged by the first day

of April next, shall be then lodged with Robert

L. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

John M. Ives.

February 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, 15th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at public Auction,



The Schooner
LAVATER,
About seven hundred barrels bur-

then, as she now lies at Merchants' Wharf. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 12.

NOTICE.

THE sale of LOTS, on Queen, Water, and Union streets, near Thompson's, Tucker's, and Wilson's wharves, [advertised by me to take place on Wednesday, the 6th inst.] having been postponed on account of the unfavorable weather; I hereby give notice, that I shall proceed to sell the same,

On SATURDAY next, At half past two o'clock, in the afternoon, on a liberal credit, which will then be made known; or optional with the purchasers to pay the whole or any part in stock of the Potomack bank, at 5 per cent above par.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 12.

FRANCIS PICK.

Offers his grateful acknowledgments for the favors he has received from the LADIES of Alexandria—he informs them that,

Madam Pick will be in this place from Tuesday to Friday, to receive orders for any thing they may want in their line, after which he will leave this place and return to George Town.

March 12.

Fresh Garden-Seeds.

N. HINGSTON, Seedsmen,

Fairfax street, Alexandria;

Hath received from London, per ship Proteothes, (via City Point)

A good assortment of fresh garden-seeds: Also, fine Durham mustard, split peas, Canary seed, garden shears, hoes, rakes, reels, lines, &c. Early and late turnip seed, coriander, aniseed, carraway, skerret, white & brown mustard seed.

ON HAND

Red clover, orchard grass, lucern trifolite, rye grass, burnett, timothy feed, hemp, flax seed and spring barley; with a variety of flower seeds and roots.

A good assortment of

Flower pots, root glasses, queens, glass and stone wares—GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

The highest prices given for Indian corn and meal, oats, buck wheat, white beans, and Indian peas, also, timothy feed.

March 12.

dist sawim

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

25 Baskets superior quality Bordeaux Sallad Oil;

Which I will dispose of, by the basket or bottle.

Peter Wife, jun.

March 11.

4th

Now Landing, & for sale by

LAWRASON AND FOWLE,

50 bolts Ruffia Duck,

80 do, first quality Ravens do.

60 bbls. Pork.

March 9.

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A Note, of Townsend and Plumb, on demand, for 200 dollars.

In my favor; dated about the 23d July, 1804. Whoever may have found it, will oblige me by leaving it with the Printer—it being of no use to any person but the owner, as the same has been paid.

Job Coffin.

March 11.

d3t

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 24th February, two apprentice boys named SAMUEL BOWLING and THOMAS BRUNNER. Whoever will take them up and secure them in the Alexandria jail shall receive the above reward. No charges paid.

Korn & Wiscailier.

March 11.

d3t

FOR HIRE,

Two Negro Men, and a Woman with her Child.

Apply to the Printer.

March 7.

d

SEINE-TWINE,

FOR SALE, by

John Ramsay.

February 5.

eo

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Debate on the Georgia CLAIMS.

(Continued.)

Mr. Boyd. The question before the House is not whether we are to do a good or an injury to the class of men who are denounced a band of speculators; but it is whether we shall agree to or reject the amendment to the resolution offered yesterday to the House by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Clark.) Yesterday was taken up in reading the laws of Georgia, and of the United States, and various other papers, which have been long in the hands of the members, and which no doubt had been so attentively perused by them, as to have rendered the reading at this day not indispensably requisite. Mr. Boyd said, that if papers were to be read for the instruction and edification of the members as to well known facts, he thought it would have been of more consequence to have read the declaration of independence, and the treaty of peace of 1783, in which the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the only power on earth who contended against it. We were then free, sovereign and independent states, to all intents and purposes, and as sovereign states each and every state in the union had full power and authority to dispose of their lands to whom they pleased, and under what conditions they pleased, and if the state of Georgia in the exercise of her sovereignty have conveyed to the Mississippi land company the right of soil to the land in question, and that company have transferred the same to the New-England Mississippi land company, the right is vested in them, unless we have arrived at that stage of political depravity, that what was yesterday acknowledged as a right shall to-morrow be declared a wrong.

Why is it that speculators are so much reproached, when we ourselves have become speculators to an extent beyond the aggregate of the land speculations in the United States of America? Has not Congress recently speculated in the purchase of Louisiana, and paid the price, and will gentlemen contend here, as if they mean to be consistent they might do, that we have acquired no right to the same because we purchased of France, who had no right to sell, as its government holds all its powers for the good of the people, and that it is not for the good of the French people that their territories should be alienated from them? Does it follow that when a nation has vested in another its rights of soil and jurisdiction, that the investiture does not hold good, without enquiry into the purity of the motives of the contracting parties? Will you then prevent men from putting their reliance and confidence in the state legislatures?

It is asked why, if they have a right to the lands in Georgia which they claim, why do they propose to relinquish to the United States nine tenths of their claim? It would be a sufficient answer to that question to say, that Congress is the only power possessing the right to extinguish the Indian title to that country, and if Georgia had possessed that right he apprehended the present claimants would have been suffered to go on and improve their farms in that district; they never would have been disturbed in their possession. He was not in favor of speculators, but he had made up his mind never to lay his hand violently upon the claim of any man, more than he would a man's property when he was in full and quiet possession. Nor should he pretend to instruct others in the disposal of their money, persuaded that every man had a right to lay his money out in such way as was most agreeable to himself, and of which he was the best judge.

We are asked who dare vote for squandering the public money in this wholesale manner? This is my declaration in reply. I dare to vote for the measure proposed by the committee of claims. Nay, further, I am bound to vote in its favor. It is my duty so to vote, for I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that constitution declares that no state shall make any ex post facto law, or law impairing contracts. But why do gentlemen dwell so much upon speculation. The act of Congress to obtain the cession of her western territory from the state of Georgia, is a speculation upon the speculators

who purchased the right of soil to the Mississippi territory.

I do not enquire whether Georgia sold her land in small tracts or in large districts—nor whether she sold the land to individuals or companies; numbers and quantities I lay out of the question, and confine myself merely to the enquiry, did she sell, and finding that she did sell, and that for a valuable consideration, my mind rests satisfied, and I am compelled to render that justice which the annulling act of Georgia refused. Nay the price itself does not enter into my contemplation; circumstances may alter the relative value of the price to the article. Will any gentleman say that the price at which Congress have sold their lands to the great purchasers, such as Simms and others, is a cause to justify our setting those sales aside? I apprehend not. Why then do they measure by a different standard in the case of Georgia.

Georgia under the old regime, was called a king's government; the right of jurisdiction was given up to her exercise from the first; the right of soil remained in the crown; but when we acquired our independence, Georgia took possession, which she was justifiable in doing, of the soil as well as the sovereignty; and their being possessed of both, it was competent for her legislature to dispose of the vacant land, & no subsequent legislature could constitutionally say it avails not, and it shall not hold; I am not ashamed of this opinion; on the contrary it is corroborated by the practice of all the states in the union. A grant of land by the legislature is universally held sacred. It is so under the government of the United States also, yet neither the state legislatures are all the citizens of the state nor are congress all the citizens of the United States, which according to the doctrine we have heard advanced are requisite to complete the contract.

This being the case I will not vote for the amendment; it goes to destroy the right which the petitioners have to the reserved fund of five millions of acres; it goes to defeat and overturn a well established security which the people of the United States have for landed property. I will not vote for it because I do not believe, that congress have a divine right to do wrong. Mr. Boyd said if all the speculators were scouted from these walls, he did not know who would remain—he had no quarrel with them about the question, but he should ever contend that every man had a right to pursue his object in his own way, the right grew out of the moral compact agreed to as fundamental in every established and well regulated society.

Mr. Clark said, he was still in favor of the amendment on the table, and which he yesterday had the honor of submitting. He did not wish it to be understood, that the amendment was intended to give a preference to any description of claims under the different acts of the state of Georgia and provided for by the general resolution: but intended it should meet directly those which have excited the most public attention, have been the most ardently pursued, the most zealously advocated, and attended with the most extraordinary circumstances. If the facts which have accompanied this monstrous business from its origin to the present moment were publicly known, or if it could be retraced through all its cunning and wily mazes, the claims would sink beneath the weight of honest indignation; and instead of now being urged before the Congress of the United States, would be gladly withdrawn from public view and buried in perpetual silence. He peculiarly wished on this occasion a cool and temperate discussion, to divert ourselves of all feelings either of improper compassion or prejudice, that equally tend to inflame the heart and mislead the judgments. It should be his humble province to endeavor a fair investigation of the naked question disrobing it of those tinsel habiliments which have been artfully thrown around it for the purpose of concealing its real deformity.

The claims the amendment goes to reject, are derived by a pretended law of the state of Georgia, said to have been passed in the month of January 1795. He would contend this law was absolutely void, *ab initio*; not only because the legislature had no power to make such a law, but from the circumstances under which it was made. That the grantees under this law could have no title to the land either legal or equitable, and that there has been no circumstances attending the subsequent sales, that place the sub-purchasers under superior equitable advantages.

(To be continued.)

TO LET,

A Store, on King street, nearly opposite to Snowden's printing-office. The Store is handsomely fitted for retailing dry goods, with accommodations for a family. Also,

A House, at the corner of King and St. Asaph streets. For terms, apply to

Adam Lynn.

March 4.

From the (Phil.) REGISTER.

THE DEFENCE—No. II.

ANY endeavor to trace with clearness and precision, the progress of the public mind, in relation to the municipal institutions of our country, necessarily involves the retrospect of scenes, which it is the sincere wish of every virtuous and patriotic constitutionalist to bury in oblivion. The spirit of party is the most venomous and inveterate foe to religion, order and law. That, indeed, for the last few years, there have existed among us a division of sentiment, and a discordance in our political objects, which have poisoned the source of domestic happiness, and threatened to subvert the fabric of national prosperity, is a fact too notorious to be concealed, and too injurious not to be lamented. To the fatal preponderance of the same spirit, in our present public concerns, must be ascribed most of the persecutions we endure, and all those evils, which it is our duty, if possible, to remedy. The revival, therefore, of the memory of past dissensions, is generally as impolitic and pernicious, as the disposition which leads to it is malignant and detestable. Yet the magnitude of the present occasion requires, that the motives of those who have long been sedulously employed in undermining the system of our jurisprudence, should be unfolded with frankness and vigor. And in displaying the folly of their arguments, and the nefariousness of their objects, it is absolutely necessary to revert to the former character of their policy.

If, with the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France, which originated in the French revolution, the present division of our parties, did not altogether begin at that era, undoubtedly their hostility burst forth with redoubled violence and ardour. In the course of the contest, to which that event may be considered as the parent, the rival sects bestowed on each other the appellation of French or British, according to the sentiments which they respectively manifested, in favor of one or the other of the belligerent nations. In the progress of the hatred which grew up between the different interests, it soon became an object of importance to the present ministerialists, to fix upon their antagonists the odium of an illegitimate attachment to the British constitution; of a desire to assimilate our frame of government to the British model; and of burdening the people of this country with a system of political regulations, adverse to their habits, and ruinous to their liberty. This charge was so ingeniously and powerfully urged; so often and boldly repeated; and so plausibly supported, by the natural and irresistible current of events, that it unquestionably made a very serious impression: "Men who had been Sampsons in combat, and Solomons in council," were in truth believed, "to have cut off their hair for the whore of England." Individuals, equally artful, unprincipled, and enthusiastic, who had at first regarded this ridiculous chimera as the weapon of attack upon others, rather than as an instrument of danger to the freedom of their countrymen, became, at last, perfectly persuaded of its actual existence. Thus animated, by the success of their first endeavors, and taught by their own zeal to be convinced of the patriotism of their efforts, as well as warmed by the blaze of the revolutionary conflagration, which had burned up and destroyed every ancient institution in France; Mr. Jefferson and his adherents thought it necessary to proscribe every relic of our former connexion with Britain. Not only, therefore, were the circumstances of the war, which terminated in our independence, declaimed on with every circumstance of exaggeration and terror: not only were the people of that nation represented as the most cruel, oppressive, profligate, corrupt, and tyrannical, on the face of the globe: not only was their political constitution made the object of open, vehement, and incessant attack, but their municipal laws and usages, their administration of justice, and the character of their judges, was the theme of endless outrage, calumny, and defamation. The works of Calhender, particularly, an author, whose writings seem, in a high degree, to have been worthy of the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's approbation, were emphatically directed towards rousing the indignation of our people, against the whole system of British jurisprudence. From a very slight comparison, then, of British regulations, with our own, the deduction was easily and naturally made, that what was so odious in others was not less detestable in ourselves. Such was the inflammation in the public mind, which was produced by these artful pro-

ceedings, and pagated itself it was easy to see the people bore even policy.

The Com we had adopted the land, and of the wisdom of the experience of object of investigation of events that the nature of directly connected with more extensive were peculiar and who from and energy, porters, nee asomosity, to the abolition found essential ous enemies, of the gospel, and popular were r. sold whole system it expedient ruin, the were most it.

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ceedings, and such the alarm, which propagated itself with irresistible power, that it was easy to incline the dispositions of the people, to abolish every vestige which bore even the similitude of British policy.

The *Common Law*, then which so far as we had adopted it, constituted the law of the land, and is for the most part the fruit of the wisdom, and the offspring of the experience of Britain, became a natural object of inveterate hostility. In the course of events the bench and the bar, who from the nature of their functions, were most directly concerned in, and intimately connected with its operations, who from their more extensive knowledge of its excellence were peculiarly its friends, and its patrons, and who from their learning and eloquence and energy, were its most powerful supporters, necessarily partook of their animosity. As in France, previous to the abolition of our holy religion, it was found essential to the purposes of its impious enemies, to overwhelm the Ministers of the gospel with a flood of defamation, and popular odium; so here, those who were so void on the extermination of the whole system of our jurisprudence, thought it expedient to involve in proscription and ruin, the entire class of individuals, who were most able to expound and define it.

In probing then the cancerous humour, which threatens to corrupt and ulcerate the very vitals of our body politic, it is in vain to conceal that we find an intemperate hatred to a particular nation and perhaps with many of our citizens, an honest dread of being contaminated by her influence, to be the primary cause of evil.

Here therefore let me pause, and appealing to every candid and virtuous ministerialist, ask whether he can any longer entertain reasonable apprehensions of an approximation of our constitution to the British form of government.

Whether under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, supported as it is by a vast majority of the people, and after it has been fully demonstrated that the bare accusation of anti-republicanism, is alone sufficient to defeat, and utterly prostrate a powerful party, it is possible to fear the introduction of a monarchical establishment? Whether in the state of Pennsylvania, while the veteran republican, Thomas M'Kean, continues at the head of its affairs, there is any good ground for the supposition that an aristocratic interest can gain the ascendancy? whether in the present situation of this country, the vast mass of all political denominations of men, are not, now, at least animated by a sincere attachment to republican government. Or if this will not be conceded, at any rate, that every class of our citizens have been taught by experience, it is only by a rigid adherence to republican principles, that any party under any circumstances, can rise to power or, long maintain its popularity?

Let the man who is disposed to answer these questions with truth and candor, further enquire, whether with the cause of apprehension, the measures which were grounded upon it, ought not to cease; and the objects which it produced in the minds of the former opposition to be abandoned? And whether it can longer be considered as just or politic to cherish an inveterate dislike to our own laws and our own usages, merely because we have derived them from our British Ancestors? If an approximation to their political institutions is not now to be dreaded, (even supposing the danger of such an event ever to have existed,) ought we now to contemplate the abolition of those municipal regulations, under which we have been flourishing at home, and respectable abroad; by which our persons have hitherto been secured, our wealth incalculably augmented, and our liberty eminently protected, and enjoyed; merely because they have received the sanction of the nation from whom we have originated? The political rights of the people are indeed a high and noble object of ambition. It is those rights which secure their public freedom, and are essentially conducive to their private happiness. If the late administration ever intended to subvert, or meditated to impair them; if, at any time, it really contemplated the overthrow of the sovereignty of the people, or to assimilate in substance, or in form, our constitution to the British frame of government, it ought to have fallen, and does not deserve to be lamented. But, does it follow from thence, that we ought not to take advantage of any thing, however useful or beneficial, which is produced under a monarchy? May not the rules of property, and the laws for the determination of controversies, be as well contrived, if they cannot be as faithfully and impartially executed, under one political system as another? It would not be more

absurd to proscribe an invention in mechanics, or a discovery in the sciences, only because it was born under the auspices of monarchy, than to resolve that the usages of the British Islands brought hither, as they were by our fathers and ourselves, should not be the usages of this country, merely because they have been made known and promulgated by judges who derived their authority from a king.

It is, however, urged, and warmly contended by a large and powerful description of politicians, that, although no danger, under the existing regimen, can be apprehended from the contaminating influence of British politics, yet it is necessary, while the powers of government remain under their direction, to fix the republican institutions of our country, on a permanent and immovable basis; that periods may arise, in which monarchical and aristocratical opinions may be freely broached, and, if not now wholly eradicated, may finally be imposed on the people; and that a new system of law should be instituted, founded altogether on the popular will, and opposed, both in form and substance to the common law, derived as it is from England.

Whether there ever did, or ever can exist, a body of jurisprudence more favourable to Liberty and Republicanism; emanating more directly from the popular mind, and founded more clearly and substantially in the inclinations and habits of the People, than the common law as adopted in Pennsylvania, is a question which I shall hereafter endeavor fully to discuss. But in answer to the objection that has been stated, I will enquire what respect can those men really have for the virtue and good sense of the people, who are thus perpetually fearful of a surrender by them of their own rights and prerogatives; who thus believe it is necessary to shackle them with liberty in order to keep them free; and that while in the full possession and exercise of freedom, such is their folly or corruption, that it is necessary to revolutionize their laws, in order to prevent their becoming the victims of despotism. Besides while we are discarding all the reverence due to the maxims of our ancestors, what right have we to expect any high degree of veneration from posterity towards ourselves? How can we ascertain that any system we may resolve upon, will be more palatable to them, than the one we shall have deserted, has been agreeable to their fathers? And while we are demonstrating that no habits, however confirmed by usage and experience; no principles however sanctified by antiquity; no laws however conducive to present peace and prosperity, can withstand the tide of innovation; how absurd is it to imagine that the erection of new systems, can have a more binding operation upon the minds of our successors.

There is indeed no principle of legislation more weak and pernicious, than that which goes beyond the application of a remedy to existing evils. If there are persons who deny that at this time we are in full possession of all the liberty, which man in a social state is capable of enjoying, such persons act in consistency with their opinions, when they propose more widely to extend, and more firmly to establish it. But for those who acknowledge that we do now participate in the benefits of a pure and enlightened spirit of freedom; that we are now in our political and civil relations the least oppressed; the most prosperous, and individually and collectively the most happy people, which history, either ancient or modern, has exhibited to view and that all these blessings have at least been consistent and co-existent with, if they have not originated from, the common law; for such men to propose, or to persist in risking a total and radical change in our constitutional and legal existence, in order to prevent our rights from being hereafter endangered, or our prosperity in future periods impaired, demonstrates a folly or depravity of mind, of which nothing but madness or ambition can be the parent.

Let us not then at once suppose that we are more wise than our fathers, and more virtuous than our children. Let us not imagine that our progeny will either be so base and profligate, as willingly to surrender their freedom, or so weak, spiritless, or degenerate, as not to resist the inroads of despotism; and let me adjure you, my countrymen, not to throw away the blessings we enjoy, lest possibly, and remotely, they should be torn from those who who may succeed us.

A COUNTRY LAWYER.

A WOMAN with a good breast of Milk that can have good recommendations, will bear of an advantageous situation by applying to Feb. 22. d. The Printer.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

FROM WASHINGTON,

MARCH 4, 1803.

If you cannot find in Johnson's, nor any other dictionary, a correct definition of Bedlam, I beg of you to make enquiry of any person who was yesterday in the House of Representatives, John Randolph, whose popularity and influence are at an end, was instrumental in compelling the house to grow to the world, a spirit of pitiful malice and glaring injustice. The house sent a bill to the senate making appropriation for the payment of the witnesses in behalf of the United States, who had attended judge Chase's trial. The Senate made an amendment to the bill, and included all the witnesses summoned in behalf of judge Chase. The house yesterday rejected the amendment of the Senate. A committee of conference, was appointed by both houses; the committee could not agree. Guess, one of the committee on the part of the Senate, reported to the Senate the disagreement of the committee of conference. The Senate unanimously adhered to their amendment. The house agreed to the report of their committee, and a speaking expedient was attempted to pay the witnesses of the United States in this manner:—Nelson moved a resolution that they should be paid out of the "contingent fund of the house"; a fund appropriated to purposes entirely different. After this, no quorum of the house was found, and they were obliged to adjourn without paying their own or the judge's witnesses. Cutts, Jackson, Crowninshield, and some others, opposed this truly pitiful expression of party malice.

Friend Relf, I bid thee adieu. Without any rancorous or improper motives, I have sometimes endeavored, through your paper, to expose some of the vices and foibles of the house; and, as I well know, not without some effect. The question of retroceding, the discussion of the Georgia claims, and the trial of judge Chase, have disunited the democrats so much, that a cordial re-union of sentiment and pursuit can never take place; and a little time will shew, that soon hereafter the affairs of this nation will be governed by the joint efforts of the candid, respectable and upright exertions of the candid, respectable and upright characters of either party. (Phil. Gaz.)

A letter from St. Domingo, received at Philadelphia, says "Flour is thirty dollars per barrel, and that no vessel will be admitted to trade in the Spanish part of the Island, unless they bring a certain portion of their cargo in flour."

Four American vessels have lately been driven ashore at Turk's Island.

One a schooner from Martinique for New York, with sixty one hogsheds of sugar, &c. vessel and cargo totally lost.

Another schooner belonging to Alexandria, with flour, part of which was saved, vessel lost.

Schr. Eagle captain Priitt, bound to E. denton, also lost.

Also, a sloop from Antigua in ballast lost.

We are happy in stating, that all the crews were saved.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, 4th December.

"Coffee continues to advance; sugars not so much in proportion, owing to great importations from England this fall; rum has started in England so as to preclude the possibility of sending any here, according to my idea it will be a profitable shipment from the United States; rice advancing, owing to the sad accounts from South Carolina, however the stock on hand is pretty large; indigo, dye wood, cottons, tobacco and nankeens (saleable), the latter may rise to 3 marks banco, between this and February.

Our exportations remain much at the old prices; linens plenty and cheap, they may be an object of attention should war break out between Spain and England; could a cargo of them be sent to Buenos Ayres, and one of hides be got in return, it would make a very successful voyage.

"The British government has so far released the blockade, that neutral ships unable to get to L'Annonay, may proceed here without molestation and return in ballast; this might be used to your great advantage by vessels intended for St. Petersburg; ships from England perhaps may be shy of this on account of the French, but those from America have nothing to fear; the expense saved this way, and the good condition in which the cargo would be delivered, would make of themselves a profit."

Benjamin Shreve, junior,

Has just received, per schooner DOVE, Captain Thomas from Portland,

AND FOR SALE,

94 barrels New-England Rum,
12 hogsheds retailing Molasses
1 pipe London particular Madeira Wine,
10 barrels pickled Pollock.
February 25.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale, a tract of land, on which he at present resides, situated in the county of Westmoreland, & bounded by the rivers Potomack and Yeocomico.— This tract contains about 700 acres of strong low grounds, one half of which is thickly covered with very valuable pine and oak timber, and the foil well suited to the culture of corn and small grain.—The situation a very healthy and handsome one, commanding an extensive view up, and a boundless view down, the Potomack. The waters to which this land is immediately attached, afford, in abundance, and with great convenience, the finest oysters and wild fowl, through their season, and fish in great variety and of the finest kinds, throughout the year.

The purchaser may have the stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, together with the implements of husbandry on the plantation.

One half the amount of the purchase must be paid at the time of taking possession, which may be had with the close of the present year; with an indisputable title: For the remainder, 12 months credit will be given on payment being satisfactorily secured.

Alexander Parker.

Westmoreland County, March 13. d4w

Just Received from London, and FOR SALE,

500 pieces handsome printed Cambrics, and 3 cases narrow corded Dimities,

In packages suitable for the West-India market, entitled to draw back.

R. Veitch & Co.

March 13.

Gig & Harness—For Sale.

The owner being anxious to sell a plain GIG AND HARNESS, would give a great bargain in it.

Apply to the Printer.

March 13.

PETER BAUMAN,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

That he intends to teach MUSIC, in this town.

HE will commence on the first of April next, and continue for one quarter. The Violin, Flute, and Bass, will be the instruments he means to instruct his scholars with. The price will be \$8 dollars per quarter; each scholar to receive 24 lessons per quarter.

He will be much obliged to the gentlemen who may wish to become scholars, to enter their names at Mr. Snowden's printing office, before the 20th instant; as, after that day, (if a sufficient number should not enter) he will leave this town.

March 13.

NOTICE.

By authority of a deed of trust from William Mitchell, deceased, to the subscribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the first Monday in May next (sixth) expose to sale at public auction a lot situated on the South side of Duke Street, and to the westward of Water Street, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke Street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches to a 10 feet alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finished two story brick house, and a strong one story frame ware house in front.

A part of the money will be expected down; and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore

Chas. M'Knight

Trustees.

March 13.

sawdewds.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the Subscriber on the 4th of February last, a negro man, named

BOATSWAIN;

about five feet three or four inches high, has had part of his under lip bit off by fighting, and two of his fore teeth out. He is an impudent, audacious spoken fellow, and is about 48 years of age. Any person securing the said negro in any jail, and brings me a certificate from the jailer shall be entitled to the above reward, and necessary expenses paid.

William Kincheloe.

Prince William County, }
March 13, 1803. } e031f.

FINE SALT, &c.

Douglass & Mandeville,
(KING-STREET)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Liverpool blown)

do. coarse and

SALT.

Cadiz

20 hds. retailing Molasses

10 hds. brown Sugar

Feeth Tea, and

Green Coffee.

March 6.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
ROBERT GRAY,
And for Sale at his Book Store,
For Jaundice & Bilious Complaints,
WHEATON'S
GENUINE PATENT BITTERS,

Price only 58 cents,
Secured to him by Letters Patent from the Presi-
dent of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for
curing jaundice and bilious disorders and removing that
sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, diffi-
culty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleep, dull heaviness
in the forehead of the day, weakness and trembling of
the limbs, distention of the head, and yellowness of
countenance, complaints so common to jaundice and bilious
people.

It also removes obstructions of the bowels, and of
the choleric complaints, purging, and purging, indigestion,
life sick headache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which
life from a collection of four, bilious matter in the stom-
ach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength
and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms,
and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety
in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New Eng-
land, by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills)
prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's patent itch Ointment,

Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly
cure the itch, without having in it any thing either
dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed wholly of
ingredients never before discovered or used in that dis-
order.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing
after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and
smoother.

ALSO,

**Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious
PILLS.**

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important func-
tions of life are suspended, and those who are in-
valids by imprudence, inheritance, accident of
disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave,
it is not in despair that relief is to be found:
There is a medicine which has restored thousands
from infirmity and misery to health and happi-
ness, which is

**THE AROMATIC
LOZENGES OF STEEL.**

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered
by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have expe-
rienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been re-
duced to the brink of the grave having used every re-
medy recommended as specific in those complaints, and
had made every application to the faculty that could be
obtained. The following recent case is selected from a
numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Pro-
vidence, (R. I.)

Sir,
We received yours and with much pleasure comply
with your request, as my daughter has certainly received
very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lo-
zenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th
year caught a very feverish cold, which with the violent
fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room up-
wards of four months; during this period we paid for
Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever
left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with
hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to
carry her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly per-
suaded by the Doctor we went to Ball-Town Springs
and stayed the season, and thought she gained consider-
able strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue
of the passage (having very rough weather) she became
as weak and her cough much worse than before. During
the last winter her whole nervous system has been so ir-
ritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death
to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw
an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel
for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet
of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evi-
dently produced a change in her system, which no medi-
cine before had been able to effect. We used for two
more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began to
mend; she has laid aside her crutches, has been twice to
horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we
intend coming to Peck-Kill early in April to stop until
we go to Ball-Town Springs: from there we will send
you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any
enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with
each box as the great benefit to be derived from them can
only be secured by having them genuine, the public are
requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes &
Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of
authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel,

are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs.

R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambers's Antispasmodic Lozenges;
Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; An-
odyne Essence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar
Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; At-
kinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for
the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges;
Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Yellow,

Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows
that dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy
while in the habit; however salutary a due secre-
tion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in
the circulation is known, from its putrescent gas-
tricity to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. The
unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious
Pills, in curing, and particularly preventing
this dreadful disease is universally known in the

lands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint
agents in all the mercantile towns in the United
States, for the accommodation of the public.
The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial
manner, recommended as a preventative, de-
serving the notice of all persons going to the West
Indies, or any of those places infected with
these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible rea-
son, that can result from long and extensive expe-
rience, for believing that a dose of these pills,
taken once every fourteen days, during the pre-
valence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible
preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages
of these fevers, their use will very generally suc-
ceed in restoring health, and frequently in cases
desperately and be; and the power of com-
mon remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
may be used with safety by persons in every situa-
tion and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken
once a fortnight, and if there is reason to ap-
prehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos.
Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without
which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The genuine Scotch-Itch Ointment,

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease
by one application, so many thousands having experienced
its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments
in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thos.
Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this
mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes; spe-
cifically removes inflammation, dimness, itching, and film,
it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unpa-
ralleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predomi-
nant to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails
at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing
demand from every part of the United States, and the
West India Islands, is the best evidence of their superior
excellence.

**CHAMBAUD'S
Antispasmodic Lozenges.**

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma and con-
sumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of
this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that
they have been the means of relieving many persons
in a most precarious state of health. In common
colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspi-
ration that they generally are eradicated in a few
hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that con-
vulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it
shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strength-
ening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, af-
fecting the breast and lungs; those affected with
them experience an almost immediate relief. As-
thma and confined consumptions have repeatedly been
eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough,
and women during pregnancy, may take them
without the least fear of danger, and with the
greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be admini-
stered at an improper season.

Dr. BRADWELL'S

**Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of
Head Aches.**

THE renowned *Annodyne Essence*,
is now so generally known, that it is no presump-
tion in the proprietor to say, that Head Aches, arising
from whatever cause, or however violent, in-
stantly submit to its penetrating powers. This in-
valuable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after
the best advice, and every other remedy had failed;
by its salutary operation, it instantly promotes
circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents
the return of the most obstinate periodical head
aches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestion-
ably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual
remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant,
and convenient medicine for the cure of every, scorbutic
eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from
a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of
Mr. Ellison, of Albany, who had been twelve years
tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as
also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the
service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a
most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who
has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a
variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by per-
sons of character and respectability are open to the ex-
amination of every inquirer. Those most naturally re-
sponded to have their due weight, and supersede the
necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor;
yet, he prelates to assert, that the real merits of this
vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more
forcible its own recommendation than any thing which
can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lo-
zenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but ef-
fectually prevent their return. These families who have
allowed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the
Spring and Fall among their children, as their common
physic, have new the happiness to find those children,
which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom
of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful
vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years
of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health
for these last two years. We always suspected that she
had worms, and had given her several worm medicines,
without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her
till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being per-
formed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we
purchased a packet of them, and administered them ac-
cording to the directions. The first dose brought away
only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offen-
sive matter; the second brought away four monstrous
worms nearly half a yard in length and the third
dose, large quantity of slimy offensive matter. The

vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently
troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular,
and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for
which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Panacea of Life.
Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma. Disorder in
the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholera and
Fever.

Cautious investigation, and attentive enquiry into
the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long
confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that
all the maladies above mentioned, derive their origin
from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent
weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural in-
ference suggested the idea of their removal by the same
means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating
Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in
thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and
astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation
of characters of the first respectability, both in and out
of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend
as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant re-
medies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price, 1 dol. and 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle. The
large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copies
Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faith-
fully prepared at the original warehouse, Lon-
don.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test
of universal approbation in Europe for near a hun-
dred years, in the cure and prevention of, as
Lufs of appetite, bad digestion, wind, colic,
urthels, hysterical spasms, faintness, and trembling,
ague and fever, depressed spirits, loss of breath,
worms in children, surges, obstructions, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in
taverns and public places, and universally acknow-
ledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far
superior to the compositions formerly imposed in
imitation thereof, the proprietor hath reduced the
price to those who purchase largely above fifty per
cent. Directions will be passed on the bottles,
and which will be also sealed, in order to detect
counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all
tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bit-
ters; and in order to impose their trash on the pub-
lic, they sometimes copy a part of the true adver-
tisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with
amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS OF
HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the
great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are ear-
nestly recommended to trial. Few are the cases in which
it has not been of great service, and very often perfecting
a complete cure.

Copy directions for the use of the Specific Drops
for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one
dollar.

June 13, 1803. REMOVAL.

ISAAC KELL,
Copper-Smith, and Tin-Plate Worker,

Has removed his shop from where
he formerly resided, to a frame house, a few doors
above the Indian Queen tavern, Kingstreet, on
the opposite side of the way. He continues to
manufacture every article in his line, and respect-
fully solicits a continuance of the custom of his
friends and the public in general.

March 11.

coqt

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for Property in
Alexandria,

SEVERAL very valuable Tracts of LAND
in Jefferson, Loudon and Fairfax counties in
Virginia. Great bargains may be had.

My Office is provided with printed
Deeds, Leaves, Charter Parties, Letters of At-
torney, Seamen's Articles, & other useful Blanks,
which are filled up at the shortest notice.

Approved Notes discounted, Bank
Stock, Lands, Houses and other property bought,
sold and exchanged by

HENRY MOORE,
Land and Stock Broker.

March 11.

coqt

ABEL WILLIS,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Union Street,
100 barrels good Cider
Whiskey, by the barrel
Fresh Lemons, by the box
China Oranges, by the quantity
Fresh Figs
Cranberries
Fresh Teas
Pork, by the barrel
Jamaica Spirits, in hogheads; and,
A general assortment of Fruits and Gro-
ceries, as usual.

March 8.

4t

For Sale, or Rent for a term of years,
or exchange for good well improved
property in the town of Alexandria,

THE ESTATE on which the subscriber at-
present resides: it contains 350 acres of
LAND, part of which is in high cultivation,
situate on the new turnpike road, distant 6 miles
from Alexandria, about 30 acres of meadow,
abundance of clover to the sward, a quantity of
choice fruit, well watered and has a considerable
proportion of wood land. The improvements
(which are mostly new) consist of a good con-
venient Dwelling House and all the necessary out-
houses, a Barn 85 by 42 1/2 feet, the outside of
which is brick, covered with cypress shingles;
stables for 20 horses and 40 cows. Also, a good
GRIST MILL, about 150 yards from the door.
For particulars apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

December 28,

co

NEW BRIG.

On Saturday, the 16th March,

at half past 10 o'clock in the
forenoon will be sold at PUB-
LIC AUCTION, at John and
Thomas Vowell's Wharf, the
NEW BRIG lately built by
Messrs. Turner and Randall,
burthen 125 to 134 tons, on a credit as fol-
lows:

1000 dollars in 60 days,
1000 dollars in 90 days,
1000 dollars in 120 days,
and the balance at six and eight months, equal
payments.

March 9.

d16thM

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Finley & Lynn
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons having claims against the said firm are re-
quested to apply for payment to Oliver P. Finley,
who is duly authorized to adjust and settle the
same.

O. P. Finley,

Adam Lynn.

The hardware business will be
continued at the same place by

O. P. Finley.

March 2.

d

This day landing,

From Brig HARMONY, at Lawrence's wharf,
and for sale, by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

on said wharf;

10 bales Beerboon gurrals
22 chests young hyfon
2 do. imperial
3 do. fouchong
6 half chests do. of a
superior quality,
New-England Rum, in hogheads
and barrels.

15 hds. retailing Malasses
3 pipes oil proof Cogniac Brandy
1 half pipe old London particular Madeira
Wine

90 boxes mould and dipt Candles
110 do. brown Soap

25 do. fresh Chocolate
70 bbls. Boston prime Beef

20 do. do. do. Park
8 casks winter strained Sperm
6 do. whale

A few bbls. brown Tanners'
2 trunks ladies' Morocco Shoes

1 do. of Morocco Pocket Books, Cotton
and Morocco Suspenders

1 do. of sack and fire Combs,
ON HAND.

A few pieces of first quality Russia and heavy
Ravens Duck, Sewing Twine, &c.
February 15.

d

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the property of James Doug-
les, Fairfax county, near the Great Falls
of Potomac, whereon his mill lately stood, ad-
vertised by me under a decree of the Chancery
court of said county to take place on the 30th
day of last December, having been unavoidably
postponed on account of the inclemency of the
weather, I therefore hereby give notice that I
shall proceed to sell the same on Friday the 29th
day of March next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if
not, the next fair day. The terms will be one
third of the purchase money in hand, one third
in 12, and one third in 18 months, from the day
of sale, and on the completion of the last pay-
ment a title will be made to the premises, under
the decree above mentioned.

JOHN POTTS, Commissioner.

February 7.
The printers of the Washington Federal-
ist and Frederick-Town Herald are requested to
publish the above once a week until the day of
sale, and forward their accounts to this office for
payment.

BE CAUTIOUS!

Alexandria, March 6, 1805.
WHEREAS my mother, M^{rs}. Rach^d Hewitt,
sometime before her decease, left in the hands of
a certain WILLIAM COCK, of Dumfries,
(Virginia) a Mulatto Girl named Betty, now
about 15 years of age, for reasons unknown to
me, and as the above named Slave became my
property after the death of my mother—I do
hereby warn any person or persons whatsoever
from purchasing, hiring, or in anywise having
any thing to do with Mr. Cock, respecting said
Girl, unless he, the said Cock, shews a just title
authorizing him to dispose of her, as from
good information he has made two attempts of
that effect to the southern slave purchasers, I
have therefore reclaimed said Slave, and do here-
by warn Mr. Cock, or any other person or
persons, from molesting her in their peril, as
they will be dealt with according to the utmost
rigor of the law.

RICHARD HEWITT.

A few Female House Servants
to HIKE by the month or year. R. H.
March

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

Vol

At 10 o'clock

In bldg
Gin in
Whit
Sugar
Chocol
White
Mould
Raisins
Figs in
HOUSE

A Van

Cloths,
Duffin, Pl
Serges, El
Calmanco
Chintzes a
Irish Linen
Osnaburgh
Muslin and
India Musl
Bandanna
Colord'd
articles.

Dec 20.

COTT

A few Co

Late Provost of

THE AME

Ample directions
every month in the
ons for the calcula-
yards, and Nurseries
and Hot Houses.

By C

Late Garden

Feb. 1.

MISC

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infirmary

(By the V

In two Vo

Price two

Sold by Robert

A gentleman we

who is greatly re

justly esteemed as

the following opin

"The two volu

"valuable con

"literature.

"best copy

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February 4.

Benjamin

Has just received, po

Thomas

AND

94 barrels Ne

22 hogheads re

1 pipe London

10 barrels pick

February 3.

THAT

LOT

Hunting-Cre

andia.